

Arms sales.....	2
♦ TAIWAN: MAJOR U.S. ARMS SALES SINCE 1990	2
Asia	2
♦ CENTRAL ASIA: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERESTS.....	2
♦ MILITARY POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2006. ANNUAL REPORT TO	3
CONGRESS.....	3
♦ THE U.S.-INDIA "GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP": LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS ..	3
Foreign Policy	3
♦ A CONVERSATION WITH SENATORS JACK REED (D-RI) AND JOHN WILLIAM WARNER (R-VA)	3
Intelligence.....	3
♦ INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS	3
Middle East	4
♦ IRAQ: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE	4
♦ ISRAEL: BACKGROUND AND RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES	4
♦ ISSUES RELATED TO UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA	4
♦ THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS.....	4
NATO	5
♦ NATO'S GROWING ROLE IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST.....	5
Nuclear Non-Proliferation	5
♦ IS THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME IN CRISIS? IF SO, WHY? ARE THERE REMEDIES?.....	5
Peacekeeping.....	5
♦ PEACEKEEPING AND RELATED STABILITY OPERATIONS: ISSUES OF U.S. MILITARY INVOLVEMENT.....	5
United Nations	5
♦ A PROGRESS REPORT ON U.N. REFORM	5
U.S. Army	6
♦ THE ARMY'S FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEM (FCS): BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS	6
♦ GLOBAL U.S. TROOP DEPLOYMENT, 1950-2005.....	6
♦ U.S. ARMY'S MODULAR REDESIGN: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS.....	6
U.S. Navy.....	6
♦ NAVAL TRANSFORMATION: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS.....	6
♦ OPTIONS FOR THE NAVY'S FUTURE FLEET.	7

U.S. – Cuban relations	7
♦ CUBA: ISSUES FOR THE 109TH CONGRESS	7
U.S. – French Relations	7
♦ FRANCE: FACTORS SHAPING FOREIGN POLICY, AND ISSUES IN U.S.- FRENCH RELATIONS.....	7
U.S. – UK Relations.....	7
♦ TRUSTED PARTNERS: SHARING TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE U.S.-UK SECURITY	7
RELATIONSHIP.....	7
WMD	8
♦ UNCLASSIFIED REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS, 2004.	8
Miscellaneous	8
♦ 2005 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT: INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE.	8

See previous “Documents on the Web” at
<http://france.usembassy.gov/irc/intrelations/webalert/default.htm>



Arms sales

◆ TAIWAN: MAJOR U.S. ARMS SALES SINCE 1990

Shirley A. Kan, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 5, 2006, 49 p.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67817.pdf>

This report discusses U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, including policy issues for Congress. It also lists sales of significant defense articles and services to Taiwan, approved since 1990. Based on unclassified notices, reports, and interviews, this list includes the date of notification, major item proposed for sale, and estimated value.

Asia

◆ CENTRAL ASIA: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERESTS

Jim Nichol, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 19, 2006, 16 p.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/68821.pdf>

Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY2006 was signed into law on November 14, 2005 (H.R. 3057; P.L. 109-102). The conferees (H.Rept. 109-265) call for \$25 million in Freedom Support Act aid to Kazakhstan, \$25 million to Kyrgyzstan, \$24 million to Tajikistan, \$5 million to Turkmenistan, and \$20 million to Uzbekistan. The law continues prior year language conditioning aid to the governments of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on progress in democratization and respect for human rights, and adds that the Uzbek government should permit an international investigation of the mid-2005 violence against civilians in Andijon.

◆ **MILITARY POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2006. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

United States Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary of Defense.
May 23, 2006, 58 p.

<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/China%20Report%202006.pdf>

The U.S. welcomes the rise of a peaceful and prosperous China, but is taking note as the Asian nation systematically modernizes its military capabilities, according to this Department of Defense report on Chinese military power. The report, submitted in response to the FY2000 National Defense Authorization Act, addresses (1) China's grand strategy, security strategy, and military strategy; (2) developments in China's military doctrine and force structure, to include developments in advanced technologies which would enhance China's military capabilities; and, (3) the security situation in the Taiwan Strait. According to the report, the People's Liberation Army is in the process of a long-term transformation from a mass army designed for protracted wars of attrition on its territory to a more modern force capable of fighting short, high-intensity conflicts.

◆ **THE U.S.-INDIA "GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP": LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS**

Prepared Testimony by Ashley J. Tellis, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the House Committee on International Relations

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, May 11, 2006, 10 p.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=18326&prog=zgp&proj=znp,zsa,zusr>

"The agreement on civil nuclear cooperation that presently exists between the United States and India was the only accord possible because it remains the only framework that protects the core national security interests of both sides."

Foreign Policy

◆ **A CONVERSATION WITH SENATORS JACK REED (D-RI) AND JOHN WILLIAM WARNER (R-VA)**

Washington, DC, Council on Foreign Relations, May 15, 2006, 19 p.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/10712/conversation_with_senators_reed_and_warner_rush_transcript_federal_news_service_inc.html

Senators Reed and Warner discuss the status of U.S. efforts in Iraq and the role Congress should play moving forward. The senators also address U.S. relations with Iran and Afghanistan.

Intelligence

◆ **INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

Richard A. Best, Jr., Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, CRS Issue Brief for Congress,
Updated May 26, 2006, 19 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67823.pdf>

On May 26th the Senate confirmed Gen. Michael V. Hayden, USAF as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, replacing Porter Goss who resigned on May 4th. In addition, on May 25th the Senate Intelligence Committee reported its version of the FY2007 Intelligence Authorization bill (S. 3237). On April 26th the House passed H.R. 5020, the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY2007. The legislation authorizes funding for 16 intelligence agencies and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The House did not accept a move to include additional restrictions on electronic surveillance conducted by the National Security Agency. A key concern

of the House intelligence committee is overhead imagery capabilities, and the bill reportedly provides for fundamental change in this area that is expected to cause "some discomfort within the Intelligence Community." Furthermore, the section 501 of the bill would direct DOD not to begin the process of terminating the U-2 aircraft program until it can certify that there will be no loss in surveillance capabilities while transitioning to the Global Hawk UAV. H.R. 5020 has been forwarded to the Senate which has not acted on FY2006 intelligence authorization legislation (S. 1803/H.R. 2475).

Middle East

◆ IRAQ: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

Curt Tarnoff, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 5, 2006, 32 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67143.pdf>

Large-scale assistance programs are being undertaken by the United States following the war with Iraq. To fund such programs, in April 2003, Congress approved a \$2.48 billion Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) in the FY2003 Supplemental Appropriation. In November 2003, the FY2004 Supplemental Appropriation provided an additional \$18.4 billion for the IRRF. The FY2005 Emergency Supplemental signed into law in May 2005 provides \$5.7 billion in a new Iraqi Security Forces Fund for the training and equipping of Iraqi security forces.

◆ ISRAEL: BACKGROUND AND RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Carol Migdalovitz, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 18, 2006, 16 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/66767.pdf>

Current issues in U.S.-Israeli relations include Israel's military sales to China, inadequate Israeli protection of U.S. intellectual property, and espionage-related cases. See also CRS Issue Brief IB91137, The Middle East Peace Talks and CRS Report RL33222, U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel.

◆ ISSUES RELATED TO UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

C. David Welch, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs; Coordinator for Counterterrorism
Henry A. Crumpton; Assistant Secretary for Verification, Compliance and Implementation
Paula A. DeSutter

U.S. Department of State, On-the-Record Briefing, May 15, 2006, 13 p.

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rm/2006/66268.htm>

In this speech, Ambassador Welch discusses the United States' decision to resume full diplomatic ties with Libya and to remove the country from its list of state sponsors of terrorism. The U.S. had severed ties with Libya in 1981.

◆ THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

Carol Migdalovitz, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 18, 2006, 16 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67141.pdf>

Congress is interested in the peace talks because of its oversight role in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy, its support for Israel, and keen constituent interest. It is concerned about U.S. financial and other commitments and the Palestinians' fulfillment of their commitments to Israel. Congress has appropriated aid for the West Bank and Gaza, with conditions intended to ensure Palestinian compliance with agreements with Israel. Congress has repeatedly endorsed Jerusalem as the undivided capital of Israel, and many Members seek sanctions on the PLO and PA.

NATO

♦ NATO'S GROWING ROLE IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST

Philip H. Gordon, Director, Center on the United States and Europe

This publication is based on a lecture presented on December 20, 2005. The views expressed in this study do not necessarily reflect those of the ECSSR.

© The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2006

Emirates Lecture Series, Spring 2006, 53 p.

<http://www.brookings.edu/views/papers/gordon/emirates20060530.pdf>

"NATO will not become a security alliance for the Middle East – as it was for Western Europe – with US and European bases scattered throughout the region. Nonetheless, despite all the differences among NATO members and the obstacles to a NATO role in the Middle East region, the fact remains that the United States and Europe will continue to have significant common security interests there, and NATO remains the best mechanism for coordinating their policies and operations. Those who have for years predicted NATO's demise will, in all likelihood, continue to be confounded."

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

♦ IS THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME IN CRISIS? IF SO, WHY? ARE THERE REMEDIES?

By Pierre Goldschmidt, Charlottesville Committee on Foreign Relations Speech, May 11, 2006

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, May 11, 2006, 9 p.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=18359&prog=zgp&proj=znp>

This paper explores how safeguards have gotten better, what lessons can be gleaned from the IAEA's experience over the last decade, and how the international community can address the problems that have arisen in the past few years.

Peacekeeping

♦ PEACEKEEPING AND RELATED STABILITY OPERATIONS: ISSUES OF U.S. MILITARY INVOLVEMENT

Nina M. Serafino, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 18, 2006, 16 p.

(see attachment)

The second session of the 109th Congress may well face decisions regarding the preparation of U.S. military forces for stability missions, a broad doctrinal term of which a major subset is peace operations. A November 28, 2005 Department of Defense (DOD) directive that designates stability operations as "core missions" of the U.S. military marks a major shift on the future necessity of performing peacekeeping and related stability operations (also known as stabilization and reconstruction operations).

United Nations

♦ A PROGRESS REPORT ON U.N. REFORM

by Brett D. Schaefer

Heritage Foundation, Background #1937, May 19, 2006, 16 p.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/InternationalOrganizations/bg1937.cfm>

"It is in the interests of the U.S to have an effective United Nations. To be useful, the U.N. must carry out its responsibilities competently. The current organization falls short. The United States should not hesitate to encourage controversial reforms intended to improve the organization. The

cost of failing to reform the U.N. is high, not just for the U.N., which risks being sidelined if it cannot be relied upon to address key issues, but also for America, which would be forced to expend greater treasure and effort to resolve problems that could otherwise be assigned to the U.N.”

U.S. Army

◆ THE ARMY'S FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEM (FCS): BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

Andrew Feickert, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 11, 2006, 40 p.
(see attachment)

The Future Combat System (FCS) is the U.S. Army's multiyear, multibilliondollar program at the heart of the Army's transformation efforts. It is to be the Army's major research, development, and acquisition program to consist of 18 manned and unmanned systems tied together by an extensive communications network. FCS is intended to replace such current systems as the M-1 Abrams tank and the M-2 Bradley infantry fighting vehicle with advanced, networked combat systems. The FCS program has been characterized by the Army and others as a highrisk venture due to the advanced technologies involved as well as the challenge of networking all of the FCS subsystems together so that FCS-equipped units can function as intended.

◆ GLOBAL U.S. TROOP DEPLOYMENT, 1950-2005

by Tim Kane, Ph.D.
Heritage Foundation, Center for Data Analysis Report #06-02, May 24, 2006. 16 p.
<http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/cda06-02.cfm>

This report features several informative charts, graphs, and maps including one showing the sum total of U.S. troop deployments during 1950–1999 (the 20th century) and the other showing deployments during 2000– 2005 (the 21st century).

◆ U.S. ARMY'S MODULAR REDESIGN: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

Andrew Feickert, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 5, 2006, 23 p.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67816.pdf>

The overall issue facing Congress is how well the Army's modularity program is progressing and what are some of the issues affecting this major redesign effort. Also of critical importance is the Army's ability to fund both the Future Combat System (FCS) program and its modularity program concurrently. Key potential oversight questions for the second session of the 109th Congress are described in this report.

U.S. Navy

◆ NAVAL TRANSFORMATION: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

Ronald O'Rourke, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division
Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 18, 2006, 6 p.
(see attachment)

The Department of the Navy (DON) has several efforts underway to transform U.S. naval forces to prepare them for future military challenges. The Navy has organized these efforts under a conceptual framework called Sea Power 21. Key elements of naval transformation include a focus on operating in littoral waters, increasing the Navy's capabilities for participating in the global war on terrorism (GWOT), network-centric operations, use of unmanned vehicles, directly launching and supporting expeditionary operations ashore from sea bases, new kinds of naval formations, new ship-deployment approaches, reducing personnel requirements, and streamlined

and reformed business practices. Naval transformation poses several potential issues for Congress.

◆ **OPTIONS FOR THE NAVY'S FUTURE FLEET.**

Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office. May 2006, 116 p.

<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/72xx/doc7232/05-31-Navy.pdf>

The main conclusion of this Congressional Budget Office (CBO) analysis is that unless shipbuilding budgets increase significantly in real (inflation-adjusted) terms or the Navy designs and builds much cheaper ships, the size of the fleet will fall substantially. In some cases, however, the fleet's capability would not decline commensurately with the decrease in size. In fact, by such measures as the number of long-range naval guns and helicopters available in peacetime or wartime and the number of targets that could be attacked each day by carrier-based aircraft, the Navy would be more capable in 2035 under one or more of the options presented in this report than at present. The Navy's more-expensive shipbuilding plan would provide greater capability than most of those options by most measures of capability. But even under the Navy's plan, the number of covert-mission days provided by submarines, the number of vertical launch system (VLS) cells for firing missiles, and the fleet's capacity to transport or store equipment for Marine Corps units would be lower in 30 years than they are today.

U.S. – Cuban relations

◆ **CUBA: ISSUES FOR THE 109TH CONGRESS**

Mark P. Sullivan, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 8, 2006, 55 p.

(see attachment)

This report examines issues in U.S.-Cuban relations and tracks legislative initiatives on Cuba in the 109th Congress.

U.S. – French Relations

◆ **FRANCE: FACTORS SHAPING FOREIGN POLICY, AND ISSUES IN U.S.-FRENCH RELATIONS**

Paul Gallis, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, May 19, 2006, 30 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/67818.pdf>

This report examines the key factors that shape French foreign policy. From that context, it analyzes some of the reasons for the tensions in and the accomplishments of U.S.-French relations. The report is illustrative, rather than exhaustive. Several important issues, such as the effort to stabilize Haiti and the policy to persuade Iran to open its nuclear program to international inspections, are not examined. Instead, the report reviews other issues selected because they exemplify some of the essential features of the U.S.-French relationship.

U.S. – UK Relations

◆ **TRUSTED PARTNERS: SHARING TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE U.S.-UK SECURITY RELATIONSHIP.**

Pierre Chao and Robin Niblett.

Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS). May 26, 2006, 45 p.

http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/060526_usukpartnersreport.pdf

The United Kingdom and the United States are each other's closest ally and security partner. The UK and U.S. governments have also drawn similar conclusions about the new threats of the twenty-first century. There are, however, significant differences in viewpoints about the extent to

which defense-related technologies can and should be exchanged between the two countries. From the perspective of each country, the authors present the basic "irritants" that hinder further cooperation.

This paper argues that the US and UK need to come to agreement on a broader framework for the exchange and transfer of defense technologies between the two countries. This framework would not be limited to one particular program, but would serve to enable the two sides to work together in a predictable, efficient, and secure environment into the future.

WMD

◆ UNCLASSIFIED REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS, 2004.

U.S. National Intelligence for Analysis, May 2006, 11 p.

http://www.dni.gov/reports/2004_unclass_report_to_NIC_DO_16Nov04.pdf

This annual document gives country summaries of supply and "acquisition activities related to weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional weapons" in what it calls "countries of concern", including Libya, North Korea, Syria, Iran, China, and Russia. Released in May 2006, the report covers January-December, 2004.

Miscellaneous

◆ 2005 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT: INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE.

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO). May 25, 2006, 32 p.

<http://www.archives.gov/isoo/reports/2005-annual-report.pdf>

Among the findings in the report: Declassification - DOD, whose numbers had previously been declining, reported a 4 percent increase in the number of pages declassified in FY 2005. Six other agencies- Department of Commerce (Commerce), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Transportation (DOT), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and National Security Council (NSC)-reported large increases in declassification productivity during FY 2005. Of particular note are Commerce and DOT. Commerce reported 78,080 pages declassified (up from zero). Likewise, DOT reported 8,000 pages declassified, whereas in previous years it averaged only 18 pages.

Visit the IRC website at

<http://france.usembassy.gov/irc/default.htm>

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆